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Experience Study 1997- 2001 Public Employees Police and Fire Fund of Minnesota

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Introduction

This report presents the results of an analysis of the experience of the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund of Minnesota over the four-year period from July 1, 1997 to June 30, 2001.

This report is divided into three sections. Section 1 describes the plan participants included in the study, the actuarial methods employed and the current actuarial assumptions used to perform the annual valuation. Section 2 details the results of the study separately for each assumption. Section 3 summarizes the results, and presents conclusions to the Board.

It is our opinion that this report is, to the best of our knowledge, complete and accurate. The actuarial methods are applied on an objective basis and are appropriate for the purpose at hand. Therefore, the information contained in this report fully and fairly discloses the experience of Public Employees Police and Fire Fund of Minnesota over the period July 1, 1997 to June 30, 2001.

The undersigned are available to provide further information or answer any questions with respect to this report.

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Section I: Basis of Study

In this section, the basis of the study is presented and described.

Section 1.1 Describes the sources of membership data used in the study.

Section 1.2 Describes the actuarial methods employed in the study.

Section 1.3 Summarizes the current set of actuarial assumptions used in the annual valuation of the Fund.

Section 1.1

Plan Participants

The individuals included in this study were members of the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund during the period from July 1, 1997 through June 30, 2001.

Census information gathered for the last five actuarial valuations formed the basis for this study. This census information and the current actuarial assumptions described in Section 1.3 were used to determine the expected number of terminations, deaths, withdrawals, disabilities and retirements during the period under consideration.

The actual terminations, deaths, disabilities, withdrawals and retirements were accumulated on an annual basis from records used in each actuarial valuation. The records include specific information received from the Public Employees Retirement Association office in the preparation of each actuarial valuation. This information was reviewed for accuracy and consistency.

Section 1.2

Actuarial Methodology

For any retirement system, actuarial assumptions employed are intended to be reasonable estimates of future expected events that could affect the amount and timing of benefits and the assets accumulated. These assumptions, along with an actuarial cost method, the employee census data and the provisions outlined in the statutes are used to determine the overall funding requirements for the Fund. The true cost to the Fund over time will be the actual benefit payments and expenses required by the statutes for the participant group covered under the Fund, less the investment return realized on trust assets. To the extent the actual experience deviates from the assumptions, experience gains and losses will occur. These gains (losses) then serve to reduce (increase) future contribution levels. The actuarial assumptions should be reasonable and should be reviewed periodically to insure that they remain appropriate. The actuarial cost method used to determine contributions, however, automatically adjusts over time for differences between what is assumed and the true experience under the plan.

Decrements

For the withdrawal, mortality, disability and retirement studies, the following procedure was used. Based upon the current rates of decrement described in Section 1.3 and the census information described in Section 1.1, expected numbers of withdrawals, deaths, disabilities and retirements were determined for each age and then accumulated into five-year age groupings, (except for retirement, which was analyzed at distinct ages). The expected occurrences were then compared to the actual number of occurrences over the period under investigation.

Salary Increases

For the salary increase study, fiscal year pay for each year from 1997 through 2001 was used. For each participant who was active on two consecutive valuation dates, with at least two years of service, we calculated the salary increase as a percentage of the prior year's pay. These actual salary increases were then compared to the expected salary increases over the period of investigation, in 5-year age and service groupings.

For purposes of comparing actual salary increases to assumed salary increases, we excluded all individuals whose pay increased or decreased 20% or more. While this was a relatively small group, their salary increases distorted the experience of the overall group of continuing active participants.

Section 1.3

Actuarial Assumptions

<i>Economic</i>	
<i>Investment Return</i>	Pre-Retirement: 8.5% Post-Retirement: 6.0%
<i>Salary Increases</i>	Annual increases according to table on next page.
<i>Benefit Increases after Retirement</i>	Payment of earnings in post-retirement fund in excess of 6% post-retirement assumption.
<i>Other</i>	
<i>Mortality</i>	Pre-Retirement: 1983 Group Annuity Mortality for males and females set back 5 years. Post-Retirement: 1983 Group Annuity Mortality for males and females. Post-Disability: 1965 RRB rates for males and females.
<i>Withdrawal</i>	Refer to Tables on following pages
<i>Expenses</i>	Prior year expenses expressed as a percentage of prior year payroll
<i>Disability</i>	Refer to Tables on following pages
<i>Retirement</i>	Refer to Tables on following pages
<i>Percentage Married at Retirement</i>	Males 85% Females 65%
<i>Age Difference</i>	Males are assumed to be four years older than female spouses
<i>Family</i>	Members are assumed to have no children
<i>Benefit Election</i>	Married Males 40% elect 50% J & S 45% elect 100% J & S Married Females 15% elect 50% J & S 15% elect 100% J & S

Section 1.3

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

TABLE OF SAMPLE SALARY INCREASES

<u>Age</u>	<u>Increase</u>
25	9.5%
30	8.0%
35	7.0%
40	6.0%
45	5.5%
50	5.25%
55+	5.25%

TABLE OF SAMPLE DISABILITY RATES

<u>Age</u>	<u>Males and Females</u>
20	.11%
25	.13%
30	.16%
35	.19%
40	.26%
45	.36%
50	.69%
55	1.35%
60+	0.0%

Section 1.3

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

TABLE OF SAMPLE MORTALITY RATES

1983 Group Annuity Mortality		
<u>Attained Age</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
20	.033%	.014%
25	.038%	.019%
30	.046%	.025%
35	.061%	.034%
40	.086%	.048%
45	.124%	.067%
50	.218%	.101%
55	.391%	.165%
60	.613%	.254%
65	.916%	.424%
70	1.559%	.706%

TABLE OF SAMPLE WITHDRAWAL RATES

<u>Attained Age</u>	<u>Males and Females</u>
20	8.59%
25	4.63%
30	2.80%
35	1.83%
40	1.26%
45	.91%
50	.50%
55+	.11%

Section 1.3

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

TABLE OF RETIREMENT RATES

Attained Age	Males and Females
50-54	5%
55	30%
56-59	10%
60-61	20%
62-69	50%
70	100%

TABLE OF EARLY RETIREMENT RATES

Attained Age	Rate
50-54	5%
55	30%
56-59	10%
60-61	20%
62-69	50%
70	100%

Section 2: Results of Study

This section presents the results of the study.

Section 2.1 Withdrawal

Section 2.2 Retirement

Section 2.3 Disability

Section 2.4 Active Mortality

Section 2.5 Retiree and Beneficiary Mortality

Section 2.6 Disability Retiree Mortality

Section 2.7 Salary Increases

Section 2.8 Investment Return

Section 2.1

Withdrawal

Basis of Analysis

The withdrawal rates specify the assumed probability that a given employee will leave employment within the following year for reasons other than retirement, death or disability. For most employers, these probabilities are much higher for employees at younger ages with relatively few years of service and decline quickly as service and age increases.

The Public Employees Police and Fire Fund uses age-related termination rates that trend downward as age increases.

Historical Data

During the four years from 1997 through 2001, the actual number of withdrawals was lower than expected (595 actual versus 663 expected). For members with less than 3 years of service, the actual number of withdrawals was higher than assumed, (275 actual versus 244 expected). However, for members with 3 or more years of service, actual withdrawals were just 76% of expected, (320 actual versus 419 expected).

Section 2.1

1997-2001 Terminations

Age	Less than 3 years			3+ years			Total		
	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected
20-24	27	56.84	48%	0	1.56	0%	27	58.4	46%
25-29	118	125.26	94%	37	77.15	48%	155	202.41	77%
30-34	57	42.91	133%	72	125.49	57%	129	168.4	77%
35-39	39	13.27	294%	66	97.15	68%	105	110.42	95%
40-44	12	3.71	323%	71	63.32	112%	83	67.03	124%
45-49	18	1.73	1040%	41	41.82	98%	59	43.55	135%
50-54	2	0.29	690%	18	11.87	152%	20	12.16	164%
55-59	2	0		12	0.6	2000%	14	0.6	2333%
60-64	0	0		2	0				
65+	0	0		1	0				
	275	244.01	113%	320	418.96	76%	595	662.97	90%

Section 2.1

2000-2001 Terminations

Age	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected
20-24	5	16.80	30%
25-29	32	51.94	62%
30-34	38	46.56	82%
35-39	30	29.59	101%
40-44	17	17.76	96%
45-49	14	11.71	120%
50-54	10	3.15	317%
55-59	5	0.13	3846%
60-64	0	0.00	
65+	1	0.00	
	152	177.64	86%

Section 2.1

1999-2000 Terminations

Age	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected
20-24	11	15.26	72%
25-29	36	51.83	69%
30-34	35	43.25	81%
35-39	20	28.28	71%
40-44	22	17.29	127%
45-49	17	11.52	148%
50-54	4	3.33	120%
55-59	2	0.16	1250%
60-64	0	0.00	
65+	0	0.00	
	147	170.92	86%

Section 2.1

1998-1999 Terminations

Age	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected
20-24	5	14.29	35%
25-29	50	50.33	99%
30-34	34	40.51	84%
35-39	29	27.30	106%
40-44	20	16.88	118%
45-49	18	11.31	159%
50-54	0	3.31	0%
55-59	3	0.17	1765%
60-64	0	0.00	
65+	0	0.00	
	159	164.10	97%

Section 2.1

1997-1998 Terminations

Age	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected
20-24	6	12.05	50%
25-29	37	48.31	77%
30-34	22	38.08	58%
35-39	26	25.25	103%
40-44	24	15.10	159%
45-49	10	9.01	111%
50-54	6	2.37	253%
55-59	4	0.14	2857%
60-64	2	0.00	
65+	0	0.00	
	137	150.31	91%

Section 2.2

Retirement

Basis of Analysis

The retirement rates specify the assumed probability that a given employee will retire within the following year. For most plans, these probabilities are higher for older employees or employees with more years of service. Accordingly, retirement rates will usually vary by age or service. In addition, probabilities of retirement are usually higher if employees are eligible to receive full unreduced benefits prior to normal retirement age. Currently, The Public Employees Police and Fire Fund uses retirement rates that vary by age.

Historical Data

During the four years from 1997 through 2001, the actual number of retirements was significantly higher than expected (959 actual versus 495 expected). The largest discrepancy occurred in the under age 55 group.

The number of early retirements increased substantially after July 1, 1999. On that date, two events occurred. The penalty for early retirement was reduced, and the Police and Fire Consolidation Fund merged into the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund.

These events appear to have had an affect on overall retirement patterns.

Section 2.2

1997-2001 Retirements

Age	Actual	Expected	Actual Percent	Expected Percent	Actual/ Expected
50	121	50.1	12.08%	5.00%	242%
51	98	44.52	11.01%	5.00%	220%
52	98	39.25	12.48%	5.00%	250%
53	116	32.87	17.65%	5.00%	353%
54	105	25.53	20.56%	5.00%	411%
55	148	120.9	36.72%	30.00%	122%
56	84	24.62	34.12%	10.00%	341%
57	33	15.71	21.01%	10.00%	210%
58	43	13.38	32.14%	10.00%	321%
59	27	9.3	29.03%	10.00%	290%
60	27	15.33	35.23%	20.00%	176%
61	10	10.68	18.73%	20.00%	94%
62	15	22.58	33.22%	50.00%	66%
63	8	17.94	22.30%	50.00%	45%
64	7	14.67	23.86%	50.00%	48%
65	11	13.51	40.71%	50.00%	81%
66	4	6.33	31.60%	50.00%	63%
67	3	3.34	44.91%	50.00%	90%
68	1	1.02	49.02%	50.00%	98%
69	0	1.49	0.00%	50.00%	0%
70+	0	12.32	0.00%	100.00%	0%
	959	495.39			194%

Section 2.2

2000-2001 Retirements

Age	Actual	Expected	Actual Percent	Expected Percent	Actual/ Expected
50	46	13.48	17.07%	5.00%	341%
51	42	11.72	17.91%	5.00%	358%
52	18	9.35	9.62%	5.00%	193%
53	30	9.07	16.54%	5.00%	331%
54	31	7.19	21.56%	5.00%	431%
55	27	25.33	31.98%	30.00%	107%
56	14	5.47	25.59%	10.00%	256%
57	8	3.64	22.01%	10.00%	220%
58	10	3.01	33.20%	10.00%	332%
59	5	2.04	24.47%	10.00%	245%
60	0	2.56	0.00%	20.00%	0%
61	3	2.44	24.63%	20.00%	123%
62	0	3.35	0.00%	50.00%	0%
63	0	3.29	0.00%	50.00%	0%
64	1	1.62	30.86%	50.00%	62%
65	3	2.81	53.48%	50.00%	107%
66	0	1.1	0.00%	50.00%	0%
67	1	0.96	52.36%	50.00%	104%
68	0	0.02	0.00%	50.00%	0%
69	0	0	0.00%	50.00%	0%
70+	0	4.89	0.00%	100.00%	0%
	239	113.34			211%

Section 2.2

1999-2000 Retirements

Age	Actual	Expected	Actual Percent	Expected Percent	Actual/ Expected
50	33	13.97	11.81%	5.00%	236%
51	35	11.82	14.81%	5.00%	296%
52	47	11.57	20.32%	5.00%	406%
53	58	10.67	27.18%	5.00%	544%
54	39	6.54	29.82%	5.00%	596%
55	55	34.81	47.40%	30.00%	158%
56	31	7.22	42.92%	10.00%	429%
57	11	4.38	25.09%	10.00%	251%
58	15	3.68	40.81%	10.00%	408%
59	10	2.56	39.02%	10.00%	391%
60	8	3.56	44.92%	20.00%	225%
61	1	1.85	10.80%	20.00%	54%
62	4	6.29	31.82%	50.00%	64%
63	2	2.25	44.44%	50.00%	89%
64	1	3.79	13.19%	50.00%	26%
65	3	3.16	47.54%	50.00%	95%
66	1	1.58	31.75%	50.00%	63%
67	1	1.15	43.48%	50.00%	87%
68	0	0	0.00%	50.00%	0%
69	0	0.17	0	50.00%	0%
70+	0	4.66	0	100.00%	0%
	355	135.68			262%

Section 2.2

1998-1999 Retirements

Age	Actual	Expected	Actual Percent	Expected Percent	Actual/ Expected
50	27	13.08	10.32%	5.00%	206%
51	7	11.74	2.98%	5.00%	60%
52	18	11.75	7.66%	5.00%	153%
53	18	7.5	12.00%	5.00%	240%
54	22	6.77	16.26%	5.00%	325%
55	31	32.33	28.76%	30.00%	96%
56	20	6.76	29.59%	10.00%	296%
57	3	3.83	7.84%	10.00%	78%
58	12	4.06	29.57%	10.00%	296%
59	6	2.39	25.06%	10.00%	251%
60	6	3.32	36.12%	20.00%	181%
61	1	2.66	7.53%	20.00%	38%
62	7	6.22	56.32%	50.00%	113%
63	1	5.05	9.91%	50.00%	20%
64	5	5.62	44.52%	50.00%	89%
65	4	3.82	52.36%	50.00%	105%
66	1	2.06	24.27%	50.00%	49%
67	1	0.79	63.29%	50.00%	127%
68	1	0.67	74.63%	50.00%	149%
69	0	0.47	0.00%	50.00%	0%
70+	0	2.73	0.00%	100.00%	0%
	191	133.62			143%

Section 2.2

1997-1998 Retirements

Age	Actual	Expected	Actual Percent	Expected Percent	Actual/Expected
50	15	9.57	7.84%	5.00%	157%
51	14	9.24	7.57%	5.00%	152%
52	15	6.58	11.40%	5.00%	228%
53	10	5.63	8.88%	5.00%	178%
54	13	5.03	12.91%	5.00%	258%
55	35	28.43	36.93%	30.00%	123%
56	19	5.17	36.78%	10.00%	368%
57	11	3.86	28.50%	10.00%	285%
58	6	2.63	22.80%	10.00%	228%
59	6	2.31	25.94%	10.00%	260%
60	13	5.89	44.14%	20.00%	221%
61	5	3.73	26.84%	20.00%	134%
62	4	6.72	29.78%	50.00%	60%
63	5	7.35	34.04%	50.00%	68%
64	0	3.64	0.00%	50.00%	0%
65	1	3.72	13.44%	50.00%	27%
66	2	1.59	62.89%	50.00%	126%
67	0	0.44	0.00%	50.00%	0%
68	0	0.33	0.00%	50.00%	0%
69	0	0.85	0.00%	50.00%	0%
70+	0	0.04	0.00%	100.00%	0%
	174	112.75			154%

Section 2.3

Disability

Basis of Analysis

The disability rates specify the assumed probability that a given employee will become disabled within the following year. The Public Employees Police and Fire Fund currently uses an age-related disability table.

Historical Data

During the four years from 1997 through 2001, there were more disabilities than expected (226 actual versus 126 expected), especially at ages 50-54.

The number of disability retirements increased substantially in 1999 and 2000. This peak seems to be related to the merger of the Police and Fire Consolidation Fund and the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund, which occurred on July 1, 1999.

Age	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-34	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-39	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-44	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-49	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-54	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-59	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	0	0	0	0	0	0
65-69	0	0	0	0	0	0
70-74	0	0	0	0	0	0
75-79	0	0	0	0	0	0
80-84	0	0	0	0	0	0
85-89	0	0	0	0	0	0
90-94	0	0	0	0	0	0
95-99	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

Section 2.3

1997-2001 Disabilities

Age	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected
20-24	0	1.25	0%
25-29	1	7.65	13%
30-34	10	11.87	84%
35-39	17	14.93	114%
40-44	31	17.75	175%
45-49	48	26.20	183%
50-54	91	32.11	283%
55-59	21	14.05	149%
60-64	5	0.00	
65+	2	0.00	
	226	125.81	180%

Section 2.3

2000-2001 Disabilities

Age	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected
20-24	0	0.36	0%
25-29	0	1.97	0%
30-34	2	3.25	62%
35-39	4	4.00	100%
40-44	11	4.71	234%
45-49	16	7.07	226%
50-54	33	8.43	391%
55-59	6	3.21	187%
60-64	1	0.00	
65+	1	0.00	
	74	33.00	224%

Section 2.3

1999-2000 Disabilities

Age	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected
20-24	0	0.33	0%
25-29	0	1.97	0%
30-34	4	3.05	131%
35-39	2	3.82	52%
40-44	11	4.57	241%
45-49	11	6.94	159%
50-54	33	8.79	375%
55-59	9	3.70	243%
60-64	2	0.00	
65+	1	0.00	
Total	73	33.17	220%

Section 2.3

1998-1999 Disabilities

Age	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected
20-24	0	0.30	0%
25-29	0	1.90	0%
30-34	1	2.85	35%
35-39	8	3.69	217%
40-44	5	4.50	111%
45-49	11	6.82	161%
50-54	14	8.72	161%
55-59	4	3.97	101%
60-64	1	0.00	
65+	0	0.00	
	44	32.75	134%

Section 2.3**1997-1998 Disabilities**

Age	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected
20-24	0	0.26	0%
25-29	1	1.81	55%
30-34	3	2.72	110%
35-39	3	3.42	88%
40-44	4	3.97	101%
45-49	10	5.37	186%
50-54	11	6.17	178%
55-59	2	3.17	63%
60-64	1	0.00	
65+	0	0.00	
	35	26.89	130%

Section 2.4

Active Mortality

Basis of Analysis

The active mortality rates specify the assumed probability that a given employee will die in the following year. Currently, The Public Employees Police and Fire Fund uses the 1983 Group Annuity Table set back five years.

Historical Data

During the four years from 1997 through 2001, the number of actual deaths was significantly less than expected. Unfortunately, this small sampling does not represent enough data to make a reasonable analysis of mortality rates. Using standard mortality tables usually represents the best estimate for future experience over the long term.

Because the sample group is small, results for the four-year period are shown in the aggregate.

Section 2.4

1997-2001 Active Mortality

Age	Male			Female		
	Actual	Expected	Actual/ Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual/ Expected
20-24	0	0.27	0%	0	0	0%
25-29	1	1.91	52%	0	0.18	0%
30-34	1	3.2	31%	0	0.26	0%
35-39	0	4.15	0%	0	0.36	0%
40-44	0	5.25	0%	0	0.34	0%
45-49	2	8.2	24%	1	0.24	417%
50-54	2	9.47	21%	0	0.1	0%
55-59	0	3.78	0%	0	0	0%
60-64	3	1.36	221%	0	0	
65+	1	0.44	227%	0	0	
	10	38.03	26%	1	1.48	68%

Section 2.5

Retiree and Beneficiary Mortality

Basis of Analysis

The post-retirement mortality rates specify the assumed probability that a given retiree or beneficiary will die in the following year. Currently, the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund uses the 1983 Group Annuity Mortality Table for post-retirement mortality.

Historical Data

During the four years from 1997 through 2001, actual deaths were consistently less than the expected number. The experience was similar for males and females.

Section 2.5

1997-2001 Retiree Mortality

Age	Male			Female		
	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected
20-24	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
25-29	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
30-34	1	0	0%	0	0	0%
35-39	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
40-44	0	0	0%	1	0	N/A%
45-49	0	0	0%	0	0.13	0%
50-54	4	5.23	76%	0	0.51	0%
55-59	11	16.49	67%	1	1.03	97%
60-64	32	24.99	128%	6	1.90	316%
65-69	39	36.58	107%	7	4.30	163%
70-74	43	54.52	79%	12	10.20	118%
75-79	55	59.08	93%	10	18.49	54%
80-84	55	55.90	98%	21	28.43	74%
85-89	42	40.96	103%	34	27.90	122%
90-94	15	11.83	127%	22	21.27	103%
95-99	4	4.43	90%	11	11.18	98%
100+	0	2.29	0%	1	6.38	16%
	301	312.3	96%	126	131.72	96%

Section 2.5

2000-2001 Retiree Mortality

Age	Male			Female		
	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected
20-24	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
25-29	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
30-34	1	0	0%	0	0	0%
35-39	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
40-44	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
45-49	0	0	0%	0	0.03	0%
50-54	3	2.23	135%	0	0.19	0%
55-59	3	5.89	51%	0	0.37	0%
60-64	15	8.68	173%	3	0.63	476%
65-69	12	11.81	102%	2	1.39	144%
70-74	13	18.96	69%	4	3.49	115%
75-79	18	22.53	80%	4	7.18	56%
80-84	16	19.48	82%	4	10.54	38%
85-89	12	15.74	76%	17	11.93	142%
90-94	9	4.83	186%	10	8.37	119%
95-99	2	1.25	160%	5	4.15	120%
100+	0	1.99	0%	1	4.66	21%
	104	113.39	92%	51	52.93	96%

Section 2.5

1999-2000 Retiree Mortality

Age	Male			Female		
	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected
20-24	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
25-29	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
30-34	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
35-39	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
40-44	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
45-49	0	0	0%	0	0.05	0%
50-54	0	1.8	0%	0	0.18	0%
55-59	3	5.4	56%	1	0.35	286%
60-64	6	8.01	75%	2	0.57	351%
65-69	16	12.33	130%	2	1.43	140%
70-74	20	18.92	106%	4	3.57	112%
75-79	22	20.58	107%	5	6.57	76%
80-84	19	18.99	100%	11	11.04	100%
85-89	14	14.99	93%	11	10.54	104%
90-94	5	4.35	115%	8	7.85	102%
95-99	0	1.34	0%	3	4.37	69%
100+	0	0.30	0%	0	1.72	0%
	105	107.01	98%	47	48.24	97%

Section 2.5

1998-1999 Retiree Mortality

Age	Male			Female		
	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected
20-24	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
25-29	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
30-34	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
35-39	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
40-44	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
45-49	0	0	0%	0	0.02	0%
50-54	1	.74	135%	0	0.08	0%
55-59	2	2.74	73%	0	0.16	0%
60-64	6	4.36	138%	0	0.35	0%
65-69	4	6.22	64%	0	0.71	0%
70-74	4	8.51	47%	2	1.51	132%
75-79	8	8.32	96%	0	2.39	0%
80-84	13	8.76	148%	4	3.58	112%
85-89	9	5.31	169%	6	2.85	211%
90-94	0	1.43	0%	4	2.78	144%
95-99	1	.89	112%	2	1.53	131%
100+	0	0.00	0%	0	0.00	0%
	48	47.28	102%	18	15.96	113%

Section 2.5

1997-1998 Retiree Mortality

Age	Male			Female		
	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual/Expected
20-24	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
25-29	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
30-34	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
35-39	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
40-44	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
45-49	0	0	0%	0	0.03	0%
50-54	0	0.46	0%	0	0.06	0%
55-59	3	2.46	122%	0	0.15	0%
60-64	5	3.94	127%	1	0.35	286%
65-69	7	6.22	113%	3	0.77	390%
70-74	6	8.13	74%	2	1.63	123%
75-79	7	7.65	92%	1	2.35	43%
80-84	7	8.67	81%	2	3.27	61%
85-89	7	4.92	142%	0	2.58	0%
90-94	1	1.22	82%	0	2.27	0%
95-99	1	0.95	105%	1	1.13	88%
100+	0	0.00	0%	0	0.00	0%
	44	44.62	99%	10	14.59	69%

Section 2.6

Disability Retiree Mortality

Basis of Analysis

The post-disability mortality rates specify the assumed probability that a given disability retiree will die in the following year. Currently, the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund uses the 1965 Railroad Retirement Board Mortality Table for post-disability mortality.

Historical Data

During the four years from 1997 through 2001, the actual number of disability retiree deaths was significantly less than expected (18 actual versus 71 expected). As with the active mortality, not enough data exists to perform a meaningful analysis.

Because the sample group is small, results for the four-year period are shown in the aggregate.

Section 2.6

1997-2001 Disability Retiree Mortality

Age	Actual	Expected	Actual/ Expected
20-24	0	0	0%
25-29	0	0.13	0%
30-34	2	1.75	114%
35-39	0	3.51	0%
40-44	1	6.29	16%
45-49	5	13.17	38%
50-54	3	23.35	13%
55-59	4	14.44	28%
60-64	1	6.9	14%
65-69	2	1.13	177%
70-74	0	0.22	0%
75-79	0	0	0%
80-84	0	0	0%
85-89	0	0	0%
90-94	0	0	0%
95-99	0	0	0%
100+	0	0	0%
	18	70.89	25%

Section 2.7

Salary Scale

Basis of Analysis

Salary increases are derived from three sources:

- Inflation
- General productivity
- Merit and promotion increases

For any given year, the correlation of salary increases with inflation is seldom perfect. However, over several years, especially with consistent inflation during those years, salary increases usually show a fairly clear inflation component, normally with a slight lag between inflation and salary growth. Merit and promotion increases are usually inversely correlated with age. That is, average salary increases are usually higher as a percentage for younger employees in most groups.

Currently, for Public Employees Police and Fire Fund, an age-related salary increase assumption with a base rate of 5% is used. The base rate consists of the inflation and general productivity components. The salary increases range from 11.5% at age 20 to 5.25% at ages 50 and higher.

Historical Data

Mercer investment consultants regularly forecast economic variables such as inflation. Their recommendation is that a reasonable inflation rate is 2% to 3%. The general productivity component adds another 1% at most. This suggests a maximum reasonable base rate of 4%.

The table on the next page shows, by five-year age groups, the average salary increase over the entire study period and the average salary increase for each year in the study period. The table also shows the total average salary increase for each year in the experience study. As expected, higher increases occur at the younger ages.

We also reviewed the same data based on service but did not see as great a correlation as is apparent with age. Actual salary increases were less than assumed during the 4-year period.

For the salary analysis, we excluded members whose pay increased or decreased 20% or more. While this was a relatively small group, their salary increases distorted the experience of the overall group of continuing active participants.

Section 2.7

Salary Scale by Age

Average Salary Increases

Years	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total
1997-1998	8.9%	7.4%	5.8%	4.4%	3.6%	3.3%	3.6%	3.3%	2.9%	(1.3%)	4.6%
1998-1999	10.8%	8.2%	6.2%	4.9%	4.5%	4.0%	3.7%	3.1%	5.9%	1.4%	5.2%
1999-2000	8.6%	8.3%	6.6%	5.5%	4.7%	4.5%	4.0%	4.5%	2.5%	3.6%	5.5%
2000-2001	10.6%	8.4%	6.3%	4.9%	5.1%	4.7%	4.5%	4.2%	5.1%	6.6%	5.5%
All Years	9.7%	8.0%	6.2%	4.9%	4.5%	4.2%	3.9%	3.8%	4.1%	2.5%	5.2%
Expected	11.0%	8.9%	7.6%	6.6%	5.8%	5.4%	5.25%	5.25%	5.25%	5.25%	

Section 2.8

Investment Return

Basis of Analysis

The investment return assumption for funding is set to reflect long-term asset performance. It is based upon anticipated earnings on funds needed to provide all projected future benefits for current members, including future contributions.

Consistency and reasonableness between the investment return and salary scale assumption are important to produce valid costs. The inflation component of each assumption should be consistent. The investment return assumption consists of the inflation component and a real rate of return.

Currently, The Public Employees Police and Fire Fund uses an 8.50% investment return assumption.

Historical Data and Analysis

Returns in excess of the 8.50% target were achieved in fiscal years ending June 30, 1998, 1999, and 2000. The investment return in fiscal year ending June 30, 2001 was sharply negative. For most market observers, the outlook for the capital markets has changed and the expected returns are not as optimistic as before.

To evaluate the investment return assumptions, we must consider forecasted inflation as well as forecasted real rates of return on assets. Mercer investment consultants forecast these values on a regular basis reflecting the latest thinking on the economy and the outlook for capital markets.

Using Mercer investment assumptions and model for calculating portfolio returns and the target asset allocation below, we feel the plan can substantiate an investment return between 5.5% and 9.25% with the expected return about 7.25%. Mercer's best practice is to choose the most appropriate assumption that falls between the 25th and 75th percentile. Choosing a rate too close to the edge of the range can result in the need to change the assumption too frequently, causing volatility in pension contribution results. The current 8.5% investment return assumption is at the 65th percentile.

On the following page, the target asset allocations for the active and post funds are shown.

Section 2.8

Investment Return

Target Asset Allocations

	<u>Active Fund</u>	<u>MPRIF</u>
Domestic Stocks	45%	50%
International Stocks	15%	15%
Bonds	24%	27%
Alternative Assets*	15%	5%
Cash	1%	3%
	100%	100%

* Alternative assets include real estate, venture capital, and resource (oil, gas, etc.) funds.

Section 3: Summary of Observations

The following summarizes the results of the experience study covering the period from July 1, 1997 through June 30, 2001 and indicates where assumption changes will be considered:

Withdrawal

Actual withdrawals were 90% of expected, although for members with more than three years of experience, actual withdrawals were only 76% of expected. The rates should be adjusted to better reflect actual experience.

Retirement

Current retirement rates underestimated the number of retirements and did not anticipate the high number of early retirements. Rates should be updated to reflect early retirement benefit improvements and actual experience.

Disability

The actual number of disability retirements was significantly greater than assumed. Rates should be updated to reflect actual experience.

Active and Disability Retiree Mortality

The sample group is not large enough to perform a meaningful analysis. Standard mortality tables represent the most likely probabilities. However, the standard mortality table for disability retirees seems to significantly underestimate life expectancy and an alternative table should be considered.

Retiree and Beneficiary Mortality

Actual deaths were consistently less than expected. Mortality rates should be updated to reflect actual experience.

Salary Scale

Actual salary increases were lower than assumed. Rates should be adjusted to reflect a more reasonable base inflation and productivity rate, and to better fit actual experience.

Investment Return

Current assumption of 8.50% falls within a reasonable range. No change recommended.

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December 10, 2002

Mr. Tom Curtis
Milliman and Robertson
15800 Bluemond Road, Suite 400
Brookfield, WI 53005

Subject:

**Recommended Assumption Changes
Public Employees Police and Fire Fund**

Dear Tom

We have completed an experience study for the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund (PEPFF) for the four-year period July 1, 1997 to June 30, 2001. The resulting report is attached. We are recommending certain assumption changes as a follow-up to the experience study. Please review our recommendations and provide your feedback.

Withdrawal

Overall, there were fewer withdrawals than expected. However, the experience was different depending on tenure of service. For participants with less than 3 years of service, the actual to expected ratio was 113%. For participants with 3 or more years of service, the actual to expected ratio was just 76%.

Our recommendation is that select and ultimate rates be introduced, with a select period of three years. The proposed termination rate for members with less than 3 years of service is 3.5%, and the age-related termination rates have been reduced to better reflect the experience of the members with 3 or more years of service. The proposed rates are attached.

Retirement

During the 4-year period, there were many more retirements than expected, especially before age 55. At least two events have had an impact on the retirement patterns of members in the PEPFF. On July 1, 1999 the penalty for early retirement was improved from 2.4% per year to 1.2% per year. Also on July 1, 1999, the Police and Fire Consolidation Fund was merged into the PEPFF. The incidence of early retirement after July 1, 1999 was noticeably higher than in earlier years.

We recommend changes in the rates that recognize the retirement trends. The proposed rates, which are attached, are higher at earlier ages than the current rates, but do not go quite as far as

